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BRIBE OF \$100,000 Woman's Attempt To Save Her Husband's Life

Fossilized

Museum, Apr. 5.
The discovery of the fossilized remains of a 135,000,000-year-old plant (sea lily) and of a 155,000,000-year-old stegosaur, an amphibian in the Soviet Union was reported here today.
The remains of the stegosaur—a creature 50 feet long with a skull seven feet in circumference, were found in a state mine in the Khabarovsk region.
The amphibian, about ten feet long, was unearthed in the Chkalov district.—Reuter.

PETIOT TO APPEAL

Paris, April 5.
Dr. Marcel Petiot, who has been convicted on the charges of having murdered 27 persons while under the guise of helping them to escape from Nazi-occupied France, announces that he will appeal.
His defence attorney said that the appeal might be based on "certain indiscreet remarks of jurors."
A reporter had quoted two jurors as having described Petiot on the second day of the trial as "monster, demon and murderer."
—Associated Press.

Escapees Used Red Cross Lorry

Paris, Apr. 5.
Two German prisoners-of-war have been discovered trying to escape from France into Switzerland in packing cases marked "with care" and carried on a Red Cross lorry, the Paris evening newspaper "France Soir" reported today.
The Germans were believed to have been aided by the French "escape chain" which has been helping Germans to get right across France into Switzerland. The Germans were caught as a result of a specially prepared ambush.
A Swiss named Paul Nadler was understood to be under arrest in connection with the escapees.
The newspaper said that he explained that he had helped the Germans because he felt sorry for them.—Reuter.

Claude Gets Another Load Off His Chest

WASHINGTON, APRIL 5.
SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER, AN ARDENT SUPPORTER OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL, ASSERTED IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS JOINING WITH OTHER NATIONS IN "GANGING UP ON RUSSIA."

Pepper said anyone who raises a voice in support of Russia is called a communist. He said the United States seemed to be joining with Britain in a "Siamese twin" fraternal alliance directed against Russia.

"Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had better change his policy or his action will belie his words," he declared in a reference to the Secretary of State.

When Pepper added "It is easy to gang up on Russia," Senator Charles A. Hatch broke in, saying, "I strongly deny that implication that this country is ganging up with any other country against Russia."

Declaring the United States should use its efforts to cancel all single nation mandates and place dependent peoples under United Nations trusteeships, Pepper shouted: "I have not seen the Secretary of State as a gallant knight riding to the liberation of Indonesia where some of our lend lease equipment has been used to shoot down people

who are seeking liberty," he said.
Britain Attacked
He declared he felt the British were making only a sanctimonious pretense that they offer freedom for everybody.

Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he praised the Russian agreement to withdraw troops from Iran.

Pepper said that it was all well and good but that Britain ought to withdraw its troops from Iran, Transjordan, Lebanon, Syria and Palestine.
Pepper declared that he was told that the President of Lebanon was held incommunicado by British troops for eight days because he opposed the retention of Lebanon as a mandate.
Senator Owen Brewster said that the State Department should be asked about the significance of the recent establishment of the Transjordan Government and its pact with Britain.—Associated Press.

Alexander's Farewell To London

London, April 5.
Smiling emotionally, eyes moistened with tears, Field Marshal Lord Alexander took a last look at London from the doorway of the crowded South-east Railway train bearing him to Southampton, with his wife, three children and three dogs on the first stage of the journey to Canada to take up his appointment as Governor-General.

"Thank you, thank you," he cried as old friends pressed forward to shake his hand. Among them was Lord Westwood, representing the King.
British and Canadian celebrities gathered at the station and raised a cheer as the long train slid out of Waterloo station. Canadian veterans of two wars formed a Guard of Honour and a veterans' pipe-band played the "Minstrel Boy."

Before the train left Waterloo Lord Alexander posed for pictures with Mrs. Jessie Blackburn, wife of Flight-Lieutenant Blackburn of Toronto, and Mrs. Ewles, wife of Private Ewles, also of Toronto.

Lord Alexander, in a press interview, said he was looking forward going to Canada and, glancing at his happy boisterous children, adding: "They will have a wonderful life there." The Field Marshal said he hoped to meet many Canadian war veterans in Canada.
Lady Margaret Alexander said: "I am looking forward going to Canada very much. All our children will go to schools in Ottawa, but they will need a little holiday first to get acclimatized. They have been very excited about going to Canada for some time."—Reuter.

ing as they found the radio there had been licensed by the Japanese Government. Mr. Power, Mr. Ho and two members of Mr. Ho's family were then taken back with me to the Supreme Court, together with the radio set.
"At the Supreme Court I was taken to Col. Noma by Mori-yama and Inouye who said they had arrested a dangerous British spy who should be shot immediately. Noma swore, saying 'Indian, No, No.'"

"I was then taken to 69, Kimberley Road, where Wong brought in William Chan, whose name I had given with that of Power as a source of my news. I was tied up by my hands and feet. Wong never stopped questioning me about transmitters and spies all through the night. At 6 a.m. Chan was taken away and I never saw him again."

Still Time
"Henry Lee, an American Chinese named Wong Pui and also known as George Wong, and another man were then brought in with their hands bound and thrown into the room. The Japanese officers, interpreters and George Wong held a conference in an adjoining room. A Japanese officer held a rope in his hand and told me there was still time to speak. At 4.30 p.m. Dr. Atienza, Wong Pui, another man and myself were all tied up by the arms by Lau. Wong was not present. At midnight I was nearly dying and couldn't stand it so I said I would write out any confession. Inouye asked if Power or myself were No. 1 of the spy organization in Hong Kong. As I could not tell him I was not released till next day."

On being released, said Ghillot, he was interrogated by an Indian named Yusuf. Mori-yama and Inouye. Later Wong was released.—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 5 and 6)

CLASS B RELEASES

London, Apr. 5.
In reply to Mr. Driborg, Mr. Edwards, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, stated that the number of ex-Servicemen released in Class B between January and March 15 was 84 per cent. of the number released in Class A for the same period.
Arrangements for the release of men in Class B is always under review, but provision is already made for the release of men in Class B to practically all agricultural persons with more than 12 months service in the forces.—Reuter.

Found Radio

Mori-yama and Inouye tied me to a ladder and gave me the water torture. Wong was present. Another man named Lau poured water into my nose. I said that if I were untied I would speak but when they did so I said I had nothing to say. They then repeated the water torture and I gave them a few names including that of Mr. Power, of 14, Granville Road. "I was then taken to that address where I was given a beating since October, 1941, have not seen him."

SECOND-RATE NAVY
Royal Naval H.Q., Gen., Apr. 5.
Admiral Sir Harold Burroughs said today that the German Fleet had been detected between the Azores and a single ship being scuttled.

He added: "The Germans were behind us in radio and radar during the war, but ahead in gun manufacture and underwater warfare."—Associated Press.

ing as they found the radio there had been licensed by the Japanese Government. Mr. Power, Mr. Ho and two members of Mr. Ho's family were then taken back with me to the Supreme Court, together with the radio set.
"At the Supreme Court I was taken to Col. Noma by Mori-yama and Inouye who said they had arrested a dangerous British spy who should be shot immediately. Noma swore, saying 'Indian, No, No.'"

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On being released, said Ghillot, he was interrogated by an Indian named Yusuf. Mori-yama and Inouye. Later Wong was released.—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 5 and 6)

Knew He Would Not Get A Word In

NUERNBERG, APRIL 5.
CHIEF OF HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND, FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, TOLD THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HERE TODAY OF HIS "REACTION" WHEN HE "BECAME CONSCIOUS THAT HITLER HAD SERIOUS THOUGHTS ABOUT ATTACKING THE SOVIET UNION." HE ADDED: "I CONSIDERED IT MOST UNFORTUNATE, I SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED WHAT COULD BE DONE TO BRING THE MILITARY IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH ATTACK BEFORE HITLER."

KEITEL SAID HE WROTE A MEMORANDUM ON THE SUBJECT, BELIEVING THIS WOULD BE BETTER THAN TALKING TO HITLER, ADDING: "IF I TALKED TO HIM I SHOULD NOT HAVE GOT BEYOND THE SECOND SENTENCE BEFORE THE FUHRER WOULD BEGIN SPEAKING AND PREVENT ME FROM SAYING WHAT I WANTED TO."

Dealing with the early days of the war, Keitel said that if the French Army had attacked in the time of the 1939 Polish campaign, it would have met with "practically no German defence."

The Siegfried Line from the Dutch border to Basel was, at that time, held by only 20 divisions including reserves. He was surprised there was no allied attack, and in consequence they "were of the opinion that the French intentions were not serious." When the campaign (Polish) was over, Hitler moved all available forces to the West.

Keitel said German generals did not want war with Poland. After a conference with Hitler in May, 1939 they believed that France, and to a lesser extent Britain, would attack if Poland were invaded, and that Germany had no defensive means to combat such attack. "For this reason, I was convinced that war would not come."

Dr. Nolte this afternoon produced a remarkable affidavit by

METRIC SYSTEM

New York, Apr. 5.
If Britain and the United States adopted the metric system of weights and measures, it would eliminate two years of school instruction in arithmetic.
That is the opinion of Dr. John T. Johnson, president of the Metric Association and head of the mathematics department of the Chicago Teachers' College.—Associated Press.

Keitel, stating high ranking Army officers' reactions to giving Himmler full powers in occupied Eastern regions.
Army v. Nazis

Keitel declared he himself fought against this appointment and, according to this affidavit, the generals supported his attitude.

Keitel is very heavily involved on the basis of his signature to the documents in charges of savage excesses by the German Army in the East. And in this affidavit, he endeavours to throw on two dead men this responsibility—Himmler and Heydrich.

He stated: "In reality, it was not the Commander-in-Chief of the Army who wielded power in occupied regions, but Himmler and Heydrich. The tradition, training and concept of a German officer of absolute obedience made them shrink from rebellion, and the Fuehrer abused his authority in an irresponsible way."

The affidavit then described the struggle for mastery of the Army between Hitler and old officers of the German General Staff—a struggle which Hitler won. The generals were quiet until the end of November, 1941 because of the tremendous successes achieved by Hitler, but opposition started again as soon as reverses occurred.

Keitel declared that the order given by Hitler in September, 1941, under which thousands were shot or deported to the Reich, was aimed at "countering Communist rising" in the East.
He said it was a heavy charge against me, but it can clearly be seen as an order of the Fuehrer."

Execution Ordered
Questioned on Hitler's order of October 1943 for the immediate shooting of "parasitoids"

The Typhoon

Manila, Apr. 5.
The Pacific typhoon that lashed Northern Luzon with 115-mile an hour winds swept out into the China Sea on Thursday night, leaving swifter rivers and demolished houses in war-ravaged Cagayan Valley.
There were no reports of major damage done to American installations. Some houses are still cut off from headquarters. The submarine tender 734, west of Manila Bay, without casualties.—Associated Press.

Hot Weather At Home

London, Apr. 5.
Today was the warmest early Spring for 90 years and London's noon temperature was 73 degrees. At 1 p.m. the temperature was 77 degrees; three degrees higher than the warmest 1 p.m. temperature since August 4, 1945.
London, however, had an early start, leading two minutes. Last night was the warmest ever recorded, the thermometer never dropping below 52 degrees.
Brighton last night had mid-night bathing parties for the first time in six years. Parties picked on the beach at many South Coast resorts after leaving dancehalls and theatres.
Experts, however, predict cooler and less settled conditions during the next 48 hours.—Reuter.

New BBC Governor

London, Apr. 5.
Ernest Whitfield, a blind musician, "underground" worker and escape agent in France after the collapse of the Third Reich, has been appointed Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation. He will be the first blind man to hold the post.
Whitfield is a philosopher and a composer. He was born in 1894 at Oxford. Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck, Geoffrey Lloyd, Minister of Information in the last Government and the Dowager Marchioness of Reading.—Reuter.

FOND OF ITALY

Rio de Janeiro, Apr. 5.
Brazil's Foreign Minister, Joao Neves de Faria, told a news conference yesterday that Brazil's policy regarding Italy is a benevolent and sympathetic policy.
He said that this was the intention and to the advantage of Brazil. Faria added: "We must look on Italy first as a victim of fascism and second as a great source of immigration among the best adapted to Brazil."—Associated Press.

"Axis Sally" To Be On Treason Charge

Manila, April 5.
A 37-year-old American-born woman, under arrest as "Axis Sally," expressed indifference when Department of Justice representatives informed her today that she was to be taken to the United States and charged with treason.

Identified by American military government officials as Mildred Gillars, a native of Maine, she told newsmen she assumed a treason conviction would mean death or life imprisonment and then added: "But it doesn't matter. I have lost everything anyhow."

The self-styled "Sally" with the permission of counter-intelligence officers—received correspondence in a tiny six-by-eight room where she had been held since her arrest on Friday night.

Fairly well dressed and her silver hair neatly coiffured, she did not show the effects of living from cellar to cellar in Berlin since last May, but she said she had "walked thousands of miles" in that time.

Well Paid
"My conscience is clear," she said, "and I don't have anything to hide."
She said she was "paid well" for her broadcasts to U.S. troops in North Africa and France, urging them to lay down their arms, but that her chief motive was to "stop the war."

Execution Ordered
Questioned on Hitler's order of October 1943 for the immediate shooting of "parasitoids"

FRANCO'S DEFENCE

Madrid, Apr. 5.
The Spanish Government's defence against the pressure of General Franco to join the Allies is growing weaker. The Government's pledge of loyalty yesterday.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's Forecast: Light easterly wind, becoming fresh, fair to cloudy.
Yesterday's temperature: Maximum: 86 deg. at 6 p.m.; Minimum: 68 deg. at 6 a.m. Rainfall: 0.01 inch.
Maximum humidity: 94 per cent.

CHINA MAIL

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SOVIET GESTURE

By giving an assurance that Soviet troops have been in process of withdrawal from Iran since March 24, and that the withdrawal will be completed within six weeks without reference to any other Russo-Iranian negotiations, the Soviet Government has done much to repair the damage and modify the fears aroused by the action of M. Gromyko in walking out of the opening session of the Security Council of U.N.O. The stark fact was that, unless we were able to call a halt, the Western democracies and the Soviet Union must have become ever more deeply involved in a naked struggle for power on the nineteenth century model. Oil, strategic bases and commercial concessions, instead of being matters for mutual adjustment and co-operation, were as usual to be the prizes in such a game. The claims and counter-claims, charges and counter-charges which have been shouted about the upsurge regarding Iran, Bulgaria, the Danubian, Greece, Tripolitania, Egypt, Indonesia and Manchuria, were all part and parcel of a suicidal power conflict. While such a pattern of outright competition persists, and it does not necessarily terminate with the easing of the tension over Iran, there can be no possibility of trust or security throughout those crucial sectors of the globe where the interests of the Big Three overlap. The only way out of this perilous complex is by way of international co-operation. U.N.O. must be made the main instrument of Big Three policy, not a facade behind which the "chancelleries" continue their ancient rivalries. It is more than satisfactory, therefore, that Moscow has made an important concession to the spirit which should actuate members of the Security Council, and more especially the "important members." In this case, the proof of the pudding will be in the eating. Iran has notified her readiness to accept the Russian assurances, which have been given in categorical terms, beyond prospect of misunderstanding. Past experience justifies confidence that Russia will respect the pledge now given. And on that basis, we can permit ourselves fresh hope that, progressively, U.N.O. and the Security Council, learning by its initial difficulties, will go on from strength to strength, increasing its authority and prestige in the councils of the nations. For Britain, altruism and self-interest coincide in a policy of true internationalism. With the Iran question out of the way, the opportunity should not be lost of making a further intensive effort to eliminate the causes of friction and to break the vicious circle which has hampered the settlement of outstanding problems on a basis of true co-operation. For this to be possible requires more than a positive lead from Britain or from the United States. It calls for a cleansing of hands and a new approach by all. The overriding consideration of all policy should be to promote mutual confidence.

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

Orders by Lt.-Col. E. J. A. Mitchell, O.B.E., E.D., commanding H.K.V.D.C., April 5, 1946.

Cholera Injections.—Arrangements have been made for members of H.K.V.D.C. and their dependants to receive cholera injections at H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters, Garden Road, on Monday, Apr. 8, 1946, at 1000 hrs.

Pay Advances.—Tuesday, Apr. 9, 1946, 1000 to 1200 hours: (a) Widows only of killed and M.B.S. (b) Widows only of mobilised personnel repatriated outside Hong Kong.

We regret to announce that the mother of Admiral Lord Fraser, C-in-C. of the British Pacific Fleet, has died in England.

Jap. Corporal Gives Evidence For Crown

Money Mart

Both C.N. and Gold appreciated in value in the money market yesterday which closed with buyers prevailing. Chinese National Currency opened at HK\$2.49, to ON\$1.00 for futures, and \$2.52 for spot, and though rates sagged in the morning heavy buying in the afternoon sent them up to \$2.54 and \$2.60 respectively at the close. Gold rose from \$407 to \$415 a tael, an 11-point jump on the previous day. U.S. dollars also went up and buying rates were \$4.68 for big notes, and \$4.60 for small. English Sterling eased off to \$10.70, and Australian notes were unchanged at \$12.50.

FAMINE RELIEF

The campaign for the Relief of Famine and War Distress in China sponsored by "Wah Kwei Yat Po" has realised HK\$58,756 and NC\$33,600,000 of which NC\$42,400,000 has already been remitted through the proper channels. Mr. Shum Wai-yun, managing director of the paper, has received a letter from Wu Ting-chang of the National Government which says that he had been instructed by Generalissimo Chiang to state that the action of overseas Chinese who have so generously contributed to the relief of their compatriots should be highly commended. Further donations to the funds will be accepted.

USED ANOTHER RICE TICKET

For buying Government rice from a rice depot with another person's ticket, a shop-fork, Lau Au Fung, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour or a fine of \$160 by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Sub-inspector Dowling stated that accused was seen leaving the Lee Kee Rice Shop with 62 catties of rice by two district watchmen. He was told to stop and produced a rice-ticket bearing the name Ma Wing Ming of No. 507, Nathan Road, ground floor. There was no such person at the address. Accused pleaded guilty. The rice was ordered to be confiscated to the Rice Control.

The case against John Charles Simpson of the Harbour Office for obstructing the police in the execution of their duty was remanded again for a week yesterday. Mr. R. S. Smith was in charge of the prosecution.

Readers' Letters

Picasso

Sir,—I should be glad if any of your readers could give me the translation in English of the term, a Picasso, also to which language the term belongs.

C. R. WILLIAMSON.

"Misdirected Splon"

Sir,—With reference to the letter headed "Reprehensible" and signed One-Three-One, which appeared in last Wednesday's "China Mail," I should like, on behalf of the four members of Hong Kong Special Wireless Centre, (formerly 131 Section) who broadcast in last Saturday's Quiz contest, to repudiate without exception every remark it contains. Such criticism as is to be found here can only be regarded as impertinent when it emanates from someone who did not himself take part in the contest.

We four consider our participation in the Quiz to have been as enjoyable as the conduct of our opponents and the Question Master was exemplary, and trust that our anonymous confessor's letter will be regarded as an outburst of misdirected spleen.

D. H. RUDD.

Okinawa Chindits

Sir,—After working in conjunction with an R.A.F. unit for some considerable while I am struck with the unfair treatment which is being handed out to this and other R.A.F. units in Hong Kong. There has been quite an amount of talk about the "Tiger Force," known to many R.A.F. men as the "Okinawa Chindits." This force is presumably going to the homeland shortly after a brief spell of six months in foreign waters. This force was originally intended to set up airfields on Okinawa, hence the mythical name Okinawa Chindits, but they were not needed as the Pacific War ended abruptly, so they sailed for Manus in the Admiralty's hope of knowing what was doing to happen to them. The same force entered Hong Kong in the first week of September.

Although it has been stated that these men "cleared up" Kowloon and took nearly all the credit, credit was not given where it was due, as there were the 44th Royal Marine Commandos whose prizes were unused. There were three Naval detachments from the Black Prince and from the Black Cat, and from the 1st class destroyers.

Personally I have little grudge against these so-called "Okinawa Chindits" except that R.A.F. men who have been serving in India and Burma and have been out from the homeland for three years or more just can't get transport when they are more entitled than the "Tiger Force." The least these men could do would be to relieve men in India and units in Hong Kong. There are for example two men that I know who have served in India and Hong Kong for three years and more months. They have lately been told there is no transport available and it will be two to three months before they get under way.

I wonder if any of those men in Tiger Force have their conscience pricked? After being out here a considerable time myself, and others wish to go back home but I would prefer that men such as my examples are more entitled than myself.

THE STORY OF HOW THE JAPANESE KISHI COMPANY WAS ATTACKED BY CHINESE COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS AND HOW THE VILLAGERS WERE TIED UP IN THE SWIMMING SHED, WAS TOLD BY A JAPANESE SOLDIER TESTIFYING FOR THE CROWN IN THE CASE IN WHICH 15 JAPANESE ARE CHARGED WITH COMMITTING WAR CRIMES AT LANTAU ISLAND BETWEEN AUGUST 18 AND 25, 1945.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER WAS SUBJECTED TO LENGTHY CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENCE THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON.

Accused are Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo W.O. Yamagizawa Sadao, S/M Kodama Mitsutoshi, S/M Uchida Hiroshi, Sgt. Jomori Ritschi, Sgt. Sato Yoshi, Sgt. Yoshikawa Kunichi, Cpl. Kamishiro Katsumasa, L/Cpl. Takahashi, 1st Class Pte. Takahashi Haruhiko, Pte. Nishizawa Kenzo, Pte. Uemura Ginko and Pte. Okamoto Kichitaro.

The trial is being heard before a Military Tribunal comprising: President, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J.A.G. in India); Major M. J. Ormsby, West Yorks Regiment; and Captain B. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment. The Prosecuting Officer is Captain J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal) H.Q. A.L.F.S.E.A., and the Defending Officer Capt. M. C. R. t. R.A.S.C., assisted by Capt. K. Moti Singh, of Jodhpur.

On resuming the hearing the Prosecuting Officer, Capt. J. F. Reilly, said there had been no replacement of the Japanese Monitor appointed for the case. The original appointee, he said, had returned to India. The President of the Court, Lt. Col. J. C. Stewart, suggested that the Prosecution could proceed without the Monitor, but added that if the Prosecution did not feel safe to do so in the interests of justice, the Court had no alternative but to adjourn and consult the Convening Authority.

Capt. Reilly said the Prosecution did not desire to take the responsibility of proceeding or not proceeding with the case at the present stage. He felt that where witnesses were speaking in another language there should be an official Court Monitor to keep the Court informed.

Among those detained, witness continued, there were no women and children. At 11 p.m. the same night, he said he saw one of the villagers with his hands tied being tried by Kishi Yasuo, Matsumoto Chozaburo and Jomori Ritschi to see whether he was a Communist. Later witness heard that a few persons were beheaded by Kishi Yasuo and Matsumoto Chozaburo. He thought they were Communists.

(Continued on Page 5)

WARNING FROM WATERWORKS DEPT.

The Public is reminded that on no account should money be paid to any employee of the Waterworks Department, or to any person who professes to be an employee of the Waterworks Department.

Accounts for any sums due for water charges or for works carried out by the Waterworks Dept. will be issued from the office of the Water Authority in St. George's Building, and the money must be paid into the Treasury at 1, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Every Motor Reader and House Service Inspector is provided with a Warrant Card (signed by the Water Authority) which he will produce on demand.

Every workman sent to carry out work at Consumers' premises is provided with an armband showing his number and with an Authorisation Order which he should be asked to produce. Any Consumer who is asked for money by any Waterworks employee should report the matter immediately to the Water Authority.

TOC H SYMPHONY CONCERT

Tomorrow evening at the Toc H Services Club, St. Andrews, Nathan Road, A.B. Hugh Miller will include in his concert on gramophone records the following: Sea Drift (Debussy), Adagio for Strings (Samuel Barber) and Symphony No. 1 (Brahms). The concert commences at 8 p.m.

CONCERT

Brahms' First Symphony will be the main item in the programme of tomorrow's Gramophone Concert at the Catholic Centre, King's Building. Other items will be the last series of Chopin's Preludes, completing the playing of the twenty-four Wagner's Overture to "Rienzi", Moussorgsky's "Night on the Bare Mountain", and vocal extracts from "Faust" and "Madama Butterfly". As usual the concert will begin at 8.30 p.m.

Interval

When the Marine band lounge at Hastings reopened last week-end the orchestra began a waltz where they broke off more than six years ago, says a Reuter report from Hastings.

The interruption was the first "interval" of the war at 11.15 on Sept. 3, 1939. The orchestra were playing "Romaine" and left off unfinished as people went to shelter. The air lounge was closed for the duration.—Associated Press.

U.N.R.R.A. On Rice Shipments

T. A. Martin, Director of the U.N.R.R.A. Kwangtung Regional Office has released the following statement made in Shanghai by Benjamin H. Kizer, Director of the U.N.R.R.A. China Office:

"According to press reports, Chinese Food Minister Hsu Kung recently stated before the Kuomintang Party Congress that U.N.R.R.A. deliveries to China are not up to schedule. "There appears to be some misunderstanding. U.N.R.R.A. has never made any commitments to China or to any other country regarding the amount of food U.N.R.R.A. will provide. China has made specific requests for food which U.N.R.R.A. has attempted to fulfill. However, there is a grave world shortage of food. The decisions as to the allocation of supplies to food-deficit nations is the responsibility of the International Combined Food Board. U.N.R.R.A. will ship to China as rapidly as possible all foodstuffs that the Combined Food Board will allocate."

"U.N.R.R.A. has been giving food to China the highest preference. 48 U.N.R.R.A. ships arriving in Shanghai have been completely discharged. They brought to this port a total tonnage of relief and rehabilitation supplies of 240,295 long tons. Of that amount nearly 70 per cent, or 157,166 long tons, is wheat and flour which has been turned over to the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for allocation and distribution.

"In addition to the foregoing, the China Office of U.N.R.R.A. has also delivered to C.N.R.R.A. from these ships an additional 17,650 tons of miscellaneous food, making an overall total of foodstuffs delivered by the China Office of U.N.R.R.A. to C.N.R.R.A. from these 48 vessels of 164,800 tons, or a total of 76 per cent of all arrivals of U.N.R.R.A. cargo. In shipping this very high preference of food over all other cargo, U.N.R.R.A. has done its utmost to show its appreciation of China's need for food."

"China has wisely recognized that the burden is also upon her to obtain as large an allotment of food as practicable from the International Combined Food Board. Dr. T. F. Tsing, Director General of C.N.R.R.A., will appear before the Combined Food Board in Washington, D.C., to request food supplies for China. It is gratifying to know that China is not relying upon the importation of food by U.N.R.R.A. as its only source from abroad, but is also making efforts to supplement all that U.N.R.R.A. can do by using substantial amounts of her foreign exchange to buy foods."

ABLE-SEAMAN ASSAULTED

Two Chinese, Wong Hung-pick and Chan Lok, were charged before Mr. A. J. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday with assaulting Able-Seaman Gorman.

It was alleged that about 4 p.m. on April 4 Gorman went into a watchmaker's in Johnston Road. First accused was behind the counter, and complainant asked to look at some watches. When complainant produced a packet of cigarettes for his own consumption, accused asked him if he had any for sale.

First accused asked to have a look at the cigarettes. First accused tore open the packet and an argument started. First accused struck complainant, while second accused took up a stool and struck complainant on the head.

A fine of \$25 was imposed on first accused, while second accused was fined \$50.

C.S.I. Wong Wing-yin prosecuted.

ZBW "QUIZ"

"Tonight's 'Quiz' Contest from Z.B.W. Hong Kong will be between teams from 160 Brigade, Kowloon, and the P.O.'s Mess, Wellington Barracks. The contest will begin at 7.30, the following being the teams:

160 Brigade, Kowloon: Major R. M. Campbell, Major L. M. Dun-can, Capt. H. G. Hendry and Capt. C. J. Duponcel.

P.O.'s Mess, Wellington Barracks: P.O. Warr, P.O. Ward, S.E.P.O. Mays and P.O. W. Hutton.

For trying to sell a black-market train ticket to Canton a Chinese was fined \$25 by Mr. Latimer yesterday.

Widow Testifies With Tears In Her Eyes

WITH TEAR FILLED EYES, YEUNG HING-HUNG, WIDOW OF A HONG KONG GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVANT, GAVE EVIDENCE OF THE ARREST OF HER HUSBAND BY LAI KIT AND OTHERS FOR LISTENING TO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH AND HOW A SUM OF 40,000 MILITARY YEN WAS ASKED AS BAIL FOR THE RELEASE OF HER HUSBAND AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF HER HUSBAND'S DEAD BODY SHORTLY AFTER.

FURTHER EVIDENCE WAS GIVEN AT YESTERDAY'S HEARING AT THE SUMMARY COURT BEFORE MR. C. Y. KWAN IN THE TREASON TRIAL IN WHICH LAI KIT IS CHARGED WITH 12 OVERT ACTS. MR. R. S. SMITH IS PROSECUTING FOR THE CROWN.

Yip Yui-ting, residing at No. 21, Wellington Street, second floor, said that he assisted his father in the furniture business. In 1944, he lived at No. 92, Nathan Road, with his wife, children, mother, sisters and brothers. His younger brother was Yip Kam-wing. On June 15, 1944, he met his brother at the shop in Nathan Road. His brother seemed to be very frightened and had a talk with him.

He was arrested by Shum Shan, two Japanese, and Lai Kit. They came to his shop as he was returning. He was handcuffed and taken into a car, which took him the Star Ferry wharf. Then he was taken to the Supreme Court. There he met his brother Yip Kam-wing who was put in the next cell. He had no chance to talk to him.

Like Pig Being Slaughtered

On June 20, Shum Shan and Lai Kit entered his brother's cell and took him out. After his brother had gone out, he heard the sound of something similar to a pig being slaughtered.

When he was arrested, Lai Kit did all the questioning at his shop. As he was brought to the Supreme Court, he was put in the same cell with one Lai Chak-po. Lai Chak-po was coughing a great deal. Later, when his brother was being brought back to the cell, his brother was limping all the way.

He was detained at the Supreme Court for 15 days, and then taken to Stanley, where he stayed for 44 days.

After that detention, he was released by a Japanese. He was ordered to sign a paper that he would work for the Japanese. His photograph was also taken. On the occasion Shum Shan and Lai Kit came to his shop and informed him of his brother's death. He then applied (Continued on Page 5)

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

CIVIL AFFAIRS—WORKS BRANCH

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that Plumbers' Licences have been issued to the following:—

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| Tak Loong | 4, Man Him Lane, Gr. Fl. |
| Sing Loong | 44, Tung Street. |
| Tung Kwong Electric Co. | 508, Shanghai St., Kowloon. |
| Sang Fat Loong | 9, Cheung Shu St., Kowloon. |
| Leo Chi Kee | 126, Second St., Basement. |
| Ching Lee | 4, Wa Lane. |
| Leo Hop | 173, Reclamation St., Gr. Fl. Kowloon. |
| Ghu Kwong | 332, Reclamation St., Kowloon. |
| Tao Ping Kee | 89, Island Road, Aberdeen. |
| Leung Yau | 63, Queen's Road W., Gr. Fl. |
| Hip On Co. | 13, Shing Wong Street. |
| Wing Lee | 26, Pokfulam Road, Gr. Fl. |
| Shun Hing Loong | 73, Spring Garden Lane, Gr. Fl. |
| Evening Light Electrical Co. | 140, Gloucester Road. |
| Ngai Sun & Co. | 10, Kwai Wah Lane. |
| Sun Hing Kee | Pedder Building, 4th Fl. |
| Wing Lee Lo Ho | 47, Water Street. |
| Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | 18, Pedder Street. |
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| Sung Kee & Co. | 71, Lee Garden Street. |
| D. Carter | Peninsula Hotel, Room 216. |
| Yiu Kee | 66, High Street. |
| Nam Cheung Co. | 60, Leichke Road, Kowloon. |
| Wong Foo | 191, Reclamation Street, 1st Fl. Kowloon. |
| Kam Hing Co. | 93, Woosung Street, Gr. Fl. Kowloon. |
| The Tellico Dockyard & Engineering Co., Ltd. | |
| Kui Tai Co. | 251, Reclamation Street, Kowloon. |
| Kung Lee & Co. | 4, Cross Street, Gr. Fl. |
| Hop Yick Loong | 42, Tai Ping Shan Street. |
| Foo Yang | 21, Shing Wo Road, Gr. Fl. |
| Po Kwong Hong | 124, Queen's Road East. |
| Yuk Kee | 76, Nga Tsin Wai Road, K'loon. |

(This list should be kept for reference.)

J. FORBES, Lt.-Col.

Water Authority.

U.N.O. SHELVES IRAN CASE

Russian Withdrawal Still On Agenda

Russian Drops An Atom Hint

Moscow, April 5. Abraham Joffe, one of Russia's foremost authorities on atomic energy, asserts in the newspaper "Izvestia" that the time is not far off when Russian scientists will examine the properties of atomic kernels with the same ease that they study the energy of gases and of crystal structures now.

He adds that Russian physicists stand on the threshold of a new technique of turning an atom kernel's energy into numerous new fields, including rocket motor power. Joffe said that the real study of atoms began with the stepping up of electricity into thousands of volts for atom smashing. Joffe states that cyclotrons exist now which are powered up to 50,000,000 volts. Soon there will appear cyclotrons and synchrotrons producing up to 300,000,000 and more volts, but in cosmic rays there are particles with energy in the billions and thousands of billion of volts.

Soviet scientists have for some time concentrated their attentions on cosmic rays in their study of the atom and atomic energy. — Associated Press.

Sharp Criticism By Australia

NEW YORK, April 5. ON A MOTION BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES, THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SHELVED THE IRANIAN CONTROVERSY UNTIL MAY 6, BUT THE DECISION CAME ONLY AFTER AUSTRALIA'S REPRESENTATIVE CRITICIZED SHARPLY THE WALKOUT OF RUSSIAN DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO AND ACCUSED THE COUNCIL OF FAILING TO DO ITS DUTY.

NINE OF THE COUNCIL'S 11 MEMBERS VOTED FOR BYRNES' RESOLUTION. GROMYKO'S CONTINUED ABSENCE ACCOUNTED FOR ONE MISSING VOTE AND THE ABSTENTION OF AUSTRALIA'S W. R. HODGSON FOR THE OTHER.

Council President Quo Tai-chi said he hoped Iran and Russia would settle their troubles and make further discussion unnecessary, but it was Hodgson who added the final fireworks to the case. The council adjourned at 5.46 p.m. G.M.T. (1.46 a.m. Friday, Hong Kong time) until April 9.

The nations which voted for the Byrnes resolution were China, The Netherlands, France, Mexico, Poland, Britain, Brazil, Egypt and the United States. Adjournment came after Ambassador Hussein Ala stated Iran's acceptance of deferment and Byrnes had thanked members for their votes.

Australian Criticism
In approving the Byrnes proposal, Ala said it was believed that withdrawal of Russian troops would ease all of Iran's problems.

"It is understood that the questions of the withdrawal of troops and interference in the

affairs of Iran remain on the agenda, to be brought up at any time," Ala declared. He said Iran had received assurances from the United Nations that it could not have obtained by itself.

In his criticism of the Russian attitude toward the council actions, Mr. Hodgson, the Australian delegate, leaned hunched over the council table as he spoke in sharp, terse sentences. When the vote was taken he kept his hands firmly on the table.

While Russia had asked delay on the case until April 10, Iran had pressed for an immediate full discussion on its merits. The Byrnes resolution provided that the council ask for a report on the withdrawal of Red Army troops at the expiration of the May 6 deadline.

Egyptian Member Mahmoud Hassan Pasha endorsed the proposal asserting: "The gesture of the Soviet republic in complying with the decision of this council should be commended."

First Step

Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan asserted that Byrnes had made "a valuable contribution" to the settlement of the question and added that the adoption of the Byrnes resolution might be the "first step toward a peaceful and amicable settlement" of the whole complicated Iranian situation, of which the withdrawal of troops is but the immediate and most critical phase.

Poland's Oscar Lange announced his endorsement and in short order Egypt, Brazil, Britain, Poland and Mexico lined up. Henri Bonnet's agreement for France brought the necessary council majority.

Gromyko Returns

Russian Delegate Gromyko lost little time in returning to the council fold after the Iranian case was completed, at least temporarily. It was the first time Gromyko has been seen with all 10 of the other security council members since his March 27 walkout.

Sir Alexander Cadogan of Britain expressed confidence that solution of the delicate problem constituted a good augury for the council's future. — Associated Press.

Pressure Off

Teheran, April 5. The consensus of diplomats, political observers and government officials here yesterday regarding the Iranian problem before the United Nations was summed up in the remark: "The pressure is off."

Prince Firouz, government spokesman, obviously was pleased with the solution of what the Iranian Premier termed the nation's "priority problem."

In the evacuation of the Russian troops, according to the agreement, "we have maintained our national integrity and with it the friendship of powerful neighbors," Firouz said. — Associated Press.

FEWER ROAD DEATHS IN BRITAIN

London, April 5. The Ministry of Transport, one of the agencies conducting a campaign to "keep death off the roads" today issued accident figures for February, which showed that the improvement noted in January had continued.

During February, 371 people—the lowest February total for many years—were killed in road accidents, compared with 384 in February, 1945. However the cases of injury, totalling 9,908, were higher than those of a year ago, though they were still below the pre-war average. — Reuter.

"Squire" Got His License

London, April 5. Two of England's quiet places are in the news today.

Time was called by the licensing justices at Old Shire Hall, Dorchester, and out went the "Squire" of Plush with his pocket full of plans for the village's new pub, reports the "Daily Express".

It was a famous victory for the "Squire," 40-year-old John Bernard Hankey, and for Plush (comprising 19 cottages and a population of 60).

The decision was won over the new inn, the Green Dragon and the Fox at Folly, in the Parish and Village of Piddletrenthide, 1-1/2 miles away.

Into his cottages the "Squire" put electric light, hot and cold water and other unheard of things like linen cup-boards. His idea was to stop the drift of countrymen to the towns and to complete plans for a social centre. He got a provisional licence for the pub.

To the Justices Bernard Hankey said, "The nearest pub—the Fox at Folly—is 1 1/2 miles away and I know that chaps out of the forest who had their wet can-teen even in Burma, just won't walk."

The Justices considered for ten minutes and then out went Bernard Hankey with his licence. — Reuter.

Pope Calls For Action Against Hunger Menace

Vatican City, April 5. Pope Pius XII in a world broadcast last night called upon the countries of the world to unite in the tremendous task of feeding famished peoples lest hunger threaten the "sorely needed peace."

His Holiness called especially upon the rich granaries of Argentina and Brazil and the resources of other Latin American countries. He urged that "the conviction penetrate everywhere that the present menace of hunger is a common peril that should unite all people in one solidarity and common fraternity."

Estimating that one fourth of the world's population faces "the sinister menace of hunger," the Pontiff said that until the next harvest it is indispensable that imports to Europe be increased.

Fresh from his recent conference with the food expert, Herbert Hoover, the Pope praised the leadership which the United States had taken in alleviating the needs of the world. He said also that Canada had responded with "traditional generosity" and that Great Britain had continued her assistance.

Black Market
He said that even a scarcely noticed rationing in better provisioned countries would bring notable aid to hard hit people and that "therefore his eyes turned confidently to the countries of Latin America."

"The noble hearts of their citizens, our most beloved sons and daughters, have in the past demonstrated themselves fully open to all invocations of charity and toward all the great interests of humanity."

"The Pope went on to condemn black marketeers for 'hatefully exploiting the misery of others.'"

He declared it necessary that all maintain calm, recalling that in the past, illusion had driven famished masses to revolt and pillage.

"We to those," he said "who would wish to start a fire, inciting to useless upheavals, we to those that stir it up with the spectacle of their 'scandalous luxury and waste.' — Associated Press.

BERNARD BARUCH
Washington, April 5. The senate foreign relations committee today approved the appointment of Bernard Baruch, New York financier, as United States representative on

POST OFFICE FRAUD CASE ENDS

London, April 5. Three men were sentenced at the Old Bailey today for what was described as the most serious conspiracy in the Post Office's history, which concerned forging of thousands of five-shillings savings stamps.

James Dewar, 44, dealer of Hatherley Gardens, Crouch End, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He was stated by the police to have written articles claiming to be the leader of the Dartmoor mutiny. James Dodd, 34, engine fitter of Hornsey Rise Gardens, London North, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

George Henry Donovan, 48, a Puddington builder, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

They had been found guilty of conspiring with persons unknown to defraud the Postmaster-General of money. Donovan pleaded guilty to possessing 4,000 forged stamps. All the men admitted possessing 25,044 forged stamps and forged discs.

Derek Curtis Bennett, K.C., prosecuting, said enough paper was found to print £100,000 worth of savings stamps. — Reuter.

CONFIDENCE VOTE

Brussels, April 5. Achille van Acker's new Left-Wing Government today obtained a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies, by 107 votes to 91.

Acker's cabinet consists of six Socialists, six Liberals, four Communists and five non-party technicians. — Reuter.

Army Officer's Love Letter To Italian Girl

Rome, April 5. Lidia Cirillo, hailed in the Italian Press as a protagonist of Italian womanhood, broke down and wept bitterly yesterday as her trial opened on charges that she killed Captain Sydney E. Lasch of the British Army last October after he allegedly betrayed her.

A packed courtroom looked upon the young woman from Torre Annunziata in Southern Italy as a heroine. Before the session opened, the Carabinieri were compelled to draw clubs to threaten about 300 men and women who were trying to get into the already crowded room.

Miss Cirillo broke down when a passionate love letter she had written to the captain was read in court. Half rising from the defendant's box she cried "Enough, enough."

The letter, dated Sept. 29, declared in part, "I will wait for you tonight, it will be the most beautiful night of our lives."

After she learned Lasch was not only married but had begun going with another woman, the defendant said "I shot him not only to vindicate my own name but to defend Italian women."

Spectators were visibly moved. Several women pushed to the defendant's box and kissed her when the Court was adjourned to reconvene the next morning.

Miss Cirillo was alleged to have shot Lasch to death in his office in Rome on Oct. 10 with

Tidal Wave Death Toll

Honolulu, April 5. The discovery of five more bodies at Hilo brought the tidal wave death toll in the Hawaiian Islands to 89, all killed as a result of the tremendous tidal wave of Monday which started as a result of submarine earthquakes off the tip of Alaska.

The number missing in Hawaii has been reduced from 85 to 69, during the last 24 hours, lowering the total of those who were believed to have lost their lives in the Pacific areas from 176 to 169.

Property damage in the Hawaiian Islands is estimated at U.S. \$10,000,000. The most spectacular destruction to expensive waterfront estates occurred in the fashionable Koko Head area on Oahu Island, where the loss was put at \$1,000,000. — Associated Press.

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International Covenant On Free News Suggested

New York, April 5. An international covenant within the framework of the United Nations, to remove political and other barriers to the flow of world news and information, was included in a special report issued by the Commission for freedom of the press yesterday.

The report was written by Lewellyn White, chief of the News and Features Bureau of the overseas branch of the Office of War Information, and Robert D. Leigh, director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence service of the Federal Communications Commission.

They recommended the promotion of "the free flow of true information and the removal of artificial barriers" and investigation of areas "where distortion of truth and fomenting of international discord are being practiced."

The statement said that a private industry generally could disseminate information about the United States. It asserted that the absence of profitable markets in some areas required special action and urged the formation of a committee representing the government and the management of international communications facilities to deal with such areas.

Not Utopian

The report said that such a committee should attempt to secure the required supplementary dissemination by inviting participation of private industries and non-profit organizations. Should that fail, the commission said, the committee should request the government "to undertake the dissemination needed."

White and Leigh recommended the setting up of a foreign press corps accredited to the host government to deal with the government. Appeals could be taken to the United Nations by either the Corps or the host.

Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press and a leading spokesman for free exchange of world news, said "In any event, discussion and well intentioned recommendations such as these undoubtedly continue to provide hope that a practical plan will develop even if it is not Utopian." — Associated Press.

London, April 5. Two persons were seriously injured when a train travelling between Algiers and Oran, went off the tracks during a heavy sandstorm, the Paris Radio announced today. — Reuter.

Jerusalem, Apr. 5. The Military Court here today sentenced two Jewish youths to seven years' imprisonment, with special treatment, for unlawful possession of 40 home-made grenades and 12 Molotov Cocktails. — Reuter.

British forces will remain in Java until all the Japanese troops are evacuated and the Dutch and Eurasian women and children are safe against Indonesian extremists, it was learned yesterday from an authoritative source.

At least the British cannot withdraw in less than three months, this source said, if the current evacuation scheme proceeds smoothly and a Dutch-Indonesian settlement is reached. No time table exists for the withdrawal of the British and Indian troops from Java, however.

The British forces are gradually being transferred to India, the source continued. There is no plan to replace British troops man for man with the Dutch. The British will remain in command in the Indies with the task of evacuating the Japanese and succoring the Indonesians.

Brigadier I.C.A. Lauder, Chief of Staff to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Montague Stopford, commander-in-chief in Java, told a press conference he had every reason to believe that the present plan for evacuating the Japanese would be successful.

QUEEN'S

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with MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
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URGENT LAGUARDIA PLEA More Men For Ploughs Than Armies

Desperate World Food Needs

LONDON, APRIL 5:

AN URGENT PLEA FOR QUICKLY MEETING THE DESPERATE FOOD NEEDS AND STAMPING OUT BLACK MARKETS WAS MADE TODAY IN A STATEMENT BY FIORELLO LAGUARDIA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE U.N.R.R.A., WHEN THE EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN CEREAL SUPPLIES OPENED ITS SECOND DAY SESSION HERE.

LAGUARDIA WAS NOT PRESENT BUT HIS STATEMENT WAS READ FOR HIM.

The statement said that European countries must do everything within their power to produce all the food they can this year. LaGuardia agreed with the conviction of Herbert Lehman, retiring Director-General of the U.N.R.R.A., that there was an immediate problem until new harvests were available. The U.N.R.R.A., he said, will buy wherever food is available and also take it to where it is needed.

"More men should be placed behind ploughs than under arms," the statement said. "Every acre possible should be tilled and the harvest must be dealt with carefully to meet next winter's harvest."

LaGuardia asked for cooperation from countries able to provide fertilizers. A committee of officials recommended the adoption by the conference of the following general resolution:

"The conference, finding that under the most favourable estimates of the present prospects, the deficiency of three to four million tons would occur be-

tween March 1 and the end of the crop year; and considering that this deficiency represents the gravest menace to the present and future health and welfare of the people of Europe, resolves that all European countries participating in the conference will put into effect all possible other means of closing the gap within their own countries before reducing human consumption and urges that all importing countries not participating in the conference adopt a similar policy."

British Suggestion

Mr. Phillip Noel Baker, British Minister of State, who presided at the conference, where delegates from 18 nations were assembled, suggested that Mr. Herbert Hoover, who has been touring Europe as Chairman of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee, should be invited to address the conference tomorrow. This was unanimously agreed to. (Mr. Hoover arrived in England by air from Oslo today.)

M. Sztachelski, Minister of Supply for Poland, said at the conference that his country was at present faced with another crisis—the complete lack of bread would become a fact in one month's time.

The Turkish delegate said that Turkey would be able to release for export small quantities of barley and oats, and a limited supply of beans, lentils, peas and sugar and an increase in her exports of livestock. Turkey would also soon restart exporting eggs.

Canada's Part

Mr. George McEvoy, Chairman of the Combined Food Board, said that in three years Canada had exported sufficient wheat or wheat in the form of flour to provide normal bread consumption for 250,000,000 people in one year. Mr. McEvoy subsequently told the conference that exporting countries, particularly North America, had made the biggest contribution to the history of the grain business. For a cereal year, they would have exported 775,000,000 bushels or about 20,000,000 tons. That was excluding Argentina and Australia.

Mr. R. A. Furness, Chairman of the Requirements Sub-Committee of the Combined Food Board, outlined the steps to assess fairly the actual wheat needs of various countries. —Reuter.

JAVA FIGHTING

Batavia, Apr. 5.
British mortars were used against terrorists in the Lembang area of Java on two occasions today, it was officially stated.

Allied pickets were sniped at in the Ulandjoer district, where a convoy from Batavia to Bandung was attacked on Tuesday.

Patrols have been active in all areas near Bandung but met no opposition.

Chinese-owned shops in Padang, Sumatra, were set on fire. —Reuter.

PHONING AT SEA

London, April 5.
Recent calls to New York from the liner "Queen Mary" were made without authority. Mr. W. A. Burke, Assistant Postmaster-General, said in the House of Commons today, but added that arrangements were being made for the wireless frequencies required for radio-telephones of ships at sea.

He said he hoped that within two weeks it would be possible to make calls from liners in the Mediterranean countries, in North Africa, South Africa, and New Zealand, and the ter-

Uncovered

Cambray, Apr. 5.
An organisation helping German prisoners of war to escape from France has been uncovered near Cambray, it was learned today.

A raid by the French police on the Chateau de Deniel, guarded by a Czechoslovak, resulted in the arrest of two Germans as they were awaiting identification papers to cross the border. The guard and five other individuals belonging to this organisation were arrested.

Britain Short Of Ice Cream

London, April 5.

Britons are getting less ice cream during the current "heat wave" (By British standards), because they queued for it in the streets in the middle of last winter when the war-time ban on its manufacture was lifted.

"We have only 40 per cent of our pre-war sugar allocation for ice cream and because of the great public demand, the amount has to be spread over a whole year, instead of only over the normal warm weather months, as was the case before the war," an official of a large ice cream firm explained today.

"Only about 10 per cent of the allocation is now available for the present ice cream rush. Yesterday, thousands had to be told that it was sold out."

"Before the war, in a heat wave such as this, we would sell about 5,000,000 portions in a day. Now, we can only sell about 2,000,000 portions in a week." —Reuter.

Paris Peace Conference

Paris, Apr. 5.

The peace conference, due to open here on May 1, may be postponed because of Soviet objections. It was understood here tonight.

It was reliably learned that the French Foreign Office was shortly expecting a reply from the Kremlin to its enquiry, addressed to Britain and Russia, whether May 1 was to be the date for the opening of the conference.

The Soviet reply, though not yet delivered in written form, was understood to express the view that the holding of the peace conference would be "still premature."

Washington and London, it was learned, have informed the French Government verbally that they see no reason for a postponement. Any postponement of the peace conference, it was considered in authoritative quarters, would automatically involve postponement of the Five-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers now being planned. —Reuter.

British Fat Ration: Warning By Attlee

London, April 5.

Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, warned the country today that he could not guarantee that a further cut in British fat ration would not be necessary, though the Government would do its very best to avoid a cut, he added.

Mr. Attlee was initiating the debate in the House of Commons on the world food situation.

Declaring that millions of people today are faced with a scarcity of food and some with absolute starvation, Mr. Attlee said: "We in this country are not faced with starvation. But necessarily a country such as ours, which depends to a greater extent than any other on imported food, has a very difficult position to take."

After reiterating the well-known factors contributing to the world shortage, Mr. Attlee stressed the fact that drought in the Mediterranean countries, in North Africa, South Africa, and New Zealand, and the ter-

failure of rains in both North and South India were responsible for the calamities. "United States and Canadian help, he continued, was responsible for the situation not getting entirely out of hand."

Mr. Attlee, who warned that the problem was not a short-term one—"the next year is not going to be easy at all"—stated that Britain had initiated a series of measures to extract the utmost available rice from Siam.

The Prime Minister concluded that the general food shortage was the "retribution which falls on the innocent for the general follies of mankind." —Reuter.

SHOWING

TODAY

KING'S

AT 2.30, 5.10,

7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

A delight comedy,
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the wisecrack.

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Rex Harrison Constance Cummings Kay Hammond
Margaret Rutherford

BRIDGE NOTES

We came in on the tail end of a terrific argument the other night at a well-known New York Bridge club. Here's the hand that set off the fireworks:

South, Dealer
North-South vulnerable

S. Q 9 7 4
H. 10 8
D. K 5 4 3
C. Q 10 4

N. A K 10 9
H. J 7
D. 9 8 7 6
C. J 7 3

S. J 6
H. A K 9
D. A J 10
C. K 8 6 3

The bidding:
South 1C. West 1H. North Pass East Pass
1C. 1H. Pass Pass
2C. Pass Pass
3C. Pass Pass

When the smoke cleared, South had managed to win ten tricks! He scored 103 below the line, 1,300 for overtricks, 700 for the rubber!

West screamed to high heaven about a partner who could have passed one no-trump but chose instead to invite trouble by doubling.

East was just as emphatic in denouncing a partner who had the gall to pass a double of one no-trump, with a hand which was practically worthless defensively. And as for passing the rubber—there East indicated that the language didn't have words strong enough!

We ducked out before anybody could drag us into the argument, but there was no doubt in our mind as to the rights and wrongs of the matter. East's double was perfectly sound and normal; it would have been very productive if West held fair defensive strength.

But West had only to look at his own hand and remember that East had passed at one heart! East simply couldn't have enough to defeat one no-trump! If West had "run" to two hearts, the hand would almost surely have been played at a part score contract. Even if North and South had gone on to game they could not have scored 2,000 points.

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you held:

S. J 7
H. Q 10 7 4 3
D. K 9 8
C. K 8 4

The bidding:
Jacoby 1S. South 1S. You 1S. Major 1S.
1D. 1S. 2D. Pass
Pass 2S. Pass Pass
3D. Pass (7).
ANSWER: Pass. Your partner cannot be looking for game, since he passed your raise to two diamonds. Since he is just trying for a part score, you have no reason to increase the contract, for you have bid your full values.

Score 100 per cent for pass, 20 per cent for three hearts, 0 for other bid.

QUESTION

To-day you are Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you hold:

S. K 7 3
H. A K 4
D. K 9 8 5
C. A K 6

The bidding:
Jacoby 1S. You 1S. Major 1S. Schenken 1S.
1D. 1S. 2D. Pass
Pass 2S. Pass (7).
What do you bid? (Answer To-morrow)

SOMETHING WRONG

Canberra, Apr. 5.
Prime Minister Joseph Chifley declared at a press conference yesterday that "something has gone wrong" with negotiations to lift the seven months' old trade unions ban on Dutch ships in Australian ports. —Associated Press.

ORIENTAL

Shows: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY

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with Frances Day

Commencing Sunday

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GREEK"

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GENERAL JOIN

FOR CHUNGKING

Paris, April 5.

The Chief of the French General Staff for national defence, General Alphonse Juin, will leave by plane on April 11 for Chungking for conversations with Chinese officials. It was announced yesterday.

Jun, accompanied by three staff officers, will stop at Oufou, Kanchi and Calcutta en route to China and on his return trip he will visit Indo-China. —Associated Press.

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Specialists—Riding, Wellington
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WANTED—A set of photos of
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Japanese capitulation. Please
write, stating cost, to Box No. 77,
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Auctioneers, Surveyors and
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PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received
instructions from The Custodian
of Property to sell by Public
Auction.

on TUESDAY,
the 9th APRIL, 1946
commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at the premises of The Custodian
K. I. Godwin, Ma Tau Wai Road,
Kowloon (Behind Hong Kong
Rubber Factory):

65 LOTS OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODES
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Waste, Steel Wire, Rope-nets and
Slings, Machine Parts, Tin Sheets,
Iron Plates, Paraffin, Shovels,
Chinese Paper, Rakes and Hoes
etc.

The above premises will be open
to inspection on the 6th April,
1946, between 10.00 a.m. and
Noon, and on the 8th April, 1946,
between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and
between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.
The Auction is subject to the Con-
ditions of Sale published in the
9th March, 1946, issue of the
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Jap. Corporal Gives Evidence For Crown

(Continued from Page 2)

Four or five days later, wit-
ness continued, he was told by
the three accused who conducted
the trial that those executed
were Communists. During in-
terrogation, witness added, he
saw the villagers beaten.

When the Court resumed in
the afternoon Lt. H. J. Donald,
R.N.V.R., was present and
acted as Monitor. Lt. Donald
had to correct the Japanese in-
terpreter from time to time.

Cross-Examination

Cross-examined by the De-
fence, witness said that he saw
between 50 and 60 persons at-
tack the Kishi Unit.

Capt. Croft: Do you think
any of the villagers was involv-
ed in the attack?—I don't know.

You said you saw some per-
sons tied up on the beach. Do
you know what they were tied
up for?—I thought they were
Communists.

Are you quite sure they were
Communists?—I only heard
they were.

Whom did you hear from?—
From all the Japanese soldiers.
Afterwards I myself thought so
too.

Can you recall who among ac-
cused, were not in the hand-
quarters on August 19?—Yes,
I can. They were Jamori Rishi
and Ando Takashi.

The Attack

Do you think that some of
the Communists were coming
from the village?—I am not
certain about that. But I think
the Kishi Unit was attacked
from three directions, namely
from the village, from the
mountain and from above the
mountain.

During the attack did you
see any person come from the
village?—I saw one person
from the village attack the
Kishi Unit with a revolver.

Did the Japanese suffer any
casualties that afternoon?—
Yes, Sgt. Sato Yoshio was
wounded.

Do you know if any
accused were sick at that time?
—Yes, W/O Yanagizawa Sadao
was not feeling well.

Did you hear that some sort
of trial took place on the beach?
—I heard of it.

Never Interfered

Cross-examined by the Prose-
cution, witness said that vil-
lagers had never interfered with
the Kishi Unit before the at-
tack.

Prosecuting Officer: You
said you saw one man from the
village attack the Kishi Unit
with a revolver. You thought
he was a Communist. Was
that proved or did you merely
think he was a Communist?—
I heard from my fellow soldiers.
Every Japanese soldier said vil-
lagers had something to do with
Communists.

Now, you said the man was
armed with a revolver. How do
you know he was a villager?
—I never said he was a villager.
Then who was he?—I don't
know.

Who do you think he was?—
I think he was a Communist.
At this stage the Court was
adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

GRENADE SEIZED

A man who claimed to be a
demobilized Chinese soldier, Chan
Kong, was sentenced to 77 days
imprisonment by Mr. W. H.
Littler yesterday for the unlaw-
ful possession of a hand-grenade.

Inspector Drury told the Court
that accused was arrested by In-
dian soldiers at the Diocesan Boys'
School on Jan. 18. Since then,
investigations had been made
through the Chinese Army who
stated that accused had no con-
nection whatsoever with them.
The grenade was ordered to be
confiscated to the Army Office.

Ma On, unemployed, was sen-
tenced to a month's hard labour
by Mr. A. el Arculli at the Sum-
mary Military Court yesterday
for attempting to steal from the
person of Sub-Lieut. Stanley
Stokes at the Queen's Theatre.
Inspector H. Sell said that accused
was apprehended when he put his
hand into complainant's pocket.

WIDOW TESTIFIES WITH TEARS IN HER EYES

(Continued from Page 2)

for a pass to bury his brother.
Between the time of taking
back the body of his brother
and the burial he saw a bruise
about three inches in diameter
on the chest of the body. The
certificate stated that his brother
died of beriberi.

Ho Lai-han, wife of Shan Chi-
kung, said that she resided at
No. 533, Nathan Road. On
June 15, 1944, Lai Kit, accused,
came with a party of five others
and arrested her. On arriving
at the door of her flat Lai Chuk-
po, a friend, asked for the door
to be opened. She opened the
door but on seeing such a large
crowd shut it again immediately.
There was an iron grill in front
of the door which was closed.
She then assisted her husband
to make good his escape. The
crowd kept knocking at the door
very violently. The did not say
who they were. Her husband
managed to leave and after a
while she opened the door and
admitted them in. She was
struck by the men who asked
her where her husband was.

She told them he was not home.
All took part in assaulting her.
Lau Chak-po was in the party.
He had been arrested and was
forced to bring the party to the
house. She was later taken to
a house in Kimberley Road.
Here she was given the water
torture by two Japanese and a
Formosan. At Kimberley Road
she saw Lai Kit. He was ar-
resting people. It was his
house. He was bringing people
from the street and keeping
them there.

As the result of the water
torture she lost consciousness.
Stayed On Roof

Shan Chi-chung, husband of
the previous witness, said that
on June 15, 1944, he was at
home between 7 and 8 in the
evening. He was in bed. He
heard the voice of Lai Chak-po
calling him from the staircase.
He heard a noise and went to
the verandah. The noise led
him to believe that there were
Japanese outside. He went to
the roof and stayed there
all night. During that time he
heard cries and exhortations
not to beat. These came from
his wife, children and servant
who were in the flat, and was
directed at the party.

The next morning he tried to
escape through the staircase of
another house but was mistaken
for a thief and caught. In the
commotion which followed
"Fatty" Lau, a detective, came
up and arrested him and took
him back to his own flat. Later
he was taken to No. 69, Kim-
berley Road. Here he saw a
number of persons, two of whom
were handcuffed. He stayed
there till 7 p.m. that day and
was then transferred to the Su-
preme Court. He stayed there
for 12 days and was then sent
to Stanley, where he stayed for
80 days. He was later released
after signing an undertaking
to assist the Japanese Em-
pire. On April 1 at Stanley he
identified Lai Kit.

Widow's Evidence

Chei Wai-mui, stated that she
was the widow of Henry Chan,
and resided at No. 178, Nathan
Road, third floor. In June,
1944, she met George Wong, who
asked her about her brother-in-

law, William Chan, while walk-
ing in Nathan Road.

Young Foo-hui, aged 22, said
that So Sing-hon was her brother-
in-law, who was arrested in June,
1944. She first met Lai Kit in
February or March of 1944 by
chance and met him on several
other occasions.

After the arrest of her brother-
in-law, Lai Kit came to her house
and asked for clothing to take to
her brother-in-law. He was given
some clothing and he took it to So.
She again saw her brother-in-
law in June, 1944 in Wanchai. He
was dead. The body had come
from Stanley. The body bore
marks of injuries to the left side
of the face and body. Her brother-
in-law was hurried and she had
seen no papers concerning his
death.

Loyal To British

Young Hong-hung said she was
a widow. Her late husband, Son
Sing-hong, was employed in the
Supreme Court as a clerk. He
was 55 years of age. After the
fall of Hong Kong her husband
had no work. He had part in a
small business but took no part in
the management. She managed
the business. He spent his time at
home and listening to the Radio.

In June, 1944 a friend of her
sister visited her house. Her sister
was out. She asked the man to
come in. Her husband was at
home. The man was Lai Kit, ac-
cused. There was a conversation
between Lai Kit and her husband
and the subject turned to wireless
broadcasts. Her husband told the
man that he listened to broadcasts
in English.

Not long after a man named
Fatty Lau came to the house, and
arrested her husband. She did not
see her husband since.

After her husband's arrest Lai
Kit came to her house and asked
her for 40,000 Yen as bail for her
husband's release. She did not
have the money and could not give
it to him.

Lai Kit came again on subse-
quent occasions and on one asked
if witness had any clothing or
word for her husband and that he
had asked for bail to be arranged.

Japanese Refused Help

Lai Kit brought the message.
It was a verbal one and as a re-
sult witness did not know if it
really came from her husband.
Following this she called on a
Japanese and asked him to help
her to obtain bail for the release
of her husband. The Japanese
refused and gave a reason.

Mr. Kwan ruled that Mr. Smith
was not entitled to ask witness
the reason given by the Japanese
for the refusal to grant bail as it
was given in the absence of
evidence.

Mr. Smith argued that it was
admissible as the act of refusing
bail was accompanied by a reason
which was connected with the
evidence. Mr. Kwan disagreed
with the argument but informed
Mr. Smith that he would welcome
legal authority on the point.

She saw her husband again in
June in a funeral parlour in Wan-
chai. He was dead.

Here witness broke down start-
ing crying and was unable to pro-
ceed for a while. After refusing
a seat offered by Mr. Smith she
continued and said that she was
informed of her husband's death
by Fatty Lau and Lai Kit.

She examined the body of her
deceased husband. The body had
injuries on the face, waist, and
sides. They were all black.

She identified Lai Kit as the
man who had come to her house,
spoke to her husband and who had
asked her for 40,000 Yen as bail
for her husband's release.

The hearing will be continued
this morning at 10 a.m.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S FANTASTIC TALE

Sasebo, April 5.

The school teacher who had terrorized his little pupils with
a fantastic story that an American soldier cold-blood-
edly murdered ten Japanese boys by plunging his
jeep back and forth across their helpless bodies stood
before a thousand students today and said:

"I must apologise to all of
you. The tale I told was un-
true. It was an invention of
my mind.

"I said a soldier of the oc-
cupation force was angered
when a top spun by a Japanese
child struck his jeep. I said
that in his fury the soldier
seized ten children—that he ran
his jeep back and forth over
their crushed bodies until they
were dead. I tell you now it
was false."

No greater humiliation could
have come to Yoshiki Matsumoto
of the Waifu Primary School.
The Americans had demanded a
public apology. He had lost
face with his pupils by being
trapped with his lie.

Spread Rapidly
Matsumoto explained he had
conceived the story as the chil-
dren would not run in front of
jeeps and be injured. But he had
done it in a way that brought

discredit to the allied forces.
His story had spread through
Kumamoto prefecture like dan-
gerous wildfire. The rumour
first came to the attention of the
2nd Marine Division head-
quarters at Sasebo, according
to an Intelligence officer, Lt. Col.
H. O. Smith. The report came
from the town of Otsu, eight
miles northeast of Kumamoto,
birthplace of Kyushu's strongest
soldiers.

Then the story's trail led to
the town of Maifu, 13
miles north of Kumamoto where
it was learned that Matsumoto
was its author to the children of
the primary school. The Marines
demanded that the Prefectural
Governor obtain a full public
retraction so that the false story
be quashed.

Matsumoto made his apology
Now, without face, his resigna-
tion will not surprise anyone in
this town, Sasebo Press.

Bribe Of \$100,000

(Continued from Page 1)

appeared and wanted to know
how food, money and news was
being taken into the internment
camps but he said he did not
know. On June 25 he had an-
other interview with Wong
alone. Wong advised him that
if he confessed he would be
sent to hospital and receive good
treatment and pay. He said he
would tell them what little he
knew but asked to be taken
home to change his clothes.

Wong took him home and he had
a hot bath, a shave, and meals
for which Wong paid. He was
then taken back to Kimberley
Road before a Japanese named
Hashimoto and asked for in-
formation. He said he did not
know the name of No. 1 Spy but
suggested a search of Un Long
as he thought they were operat-
ing from there.

Burned With Cigarettes

"They burned my tongue,
cheeks and body with cigarettes,
twisted my fingers, kicked and
beat me with bamboo and stood
on my feet with nailed boots,"
he said. "Wong did not take
part although he was in the
room."

"On July 1 I was transferred
to Stanley Prison. I knew Loi
Kavim, who before the war was
an examiner of accounts in the
War Taxation Office and during
the occupation worked for
B.A.A.G. as operator No. 68.

In 1943 the Japanese were look-
ing for Loi, James Kim (for-
merly employed in the Harbour
Office) and David Loi.

"In July, 1943, I saved Loi's
life by helping him escape by
smuggling him out to Waichow.
I confessed to this during in-
terrogation.

"On December 7, 1944, I was
brought before a Japanese Mil-
itary Tribunal and sentenced to
10 years for having harboured
Loi. The sentence was reduced
to seven and a half years.

Henry Lee at the same trial
was sentenced to five years, re-
duced to three years and nine
months. Lee looked half starved
at the trial. About July 24,
I was sick and taken to the pri-
son hospital. Henry Lee was
also a patient there. I helped
feed him. He died there. I
was released after the surren-
der of the Japanese.

Defence Questions

Mr. Kwan: Prior to your ar-
rest in June, 1944, you were the
informant for Moriyma?

Witness: Not in the real
sense. I was arrested on May
10 and against my wishes re-
leased on parole and again ar-
rested on June 16.

Mr. d'Almeida: They did not
get any information from you?

Witness: No, Sir. May I add
they gave me 100 yen and some
rice just to please me so that I
might be inclined to help them.

Mr. Kwan: During the time
you made a daily report to
Moriyma?

Witness: Absolutely wrong.
During the time Moriyma and
other Japanese and detectives
used to pester me and my wife
for information, but they did
not get any.

Mr. Kwan: As a result of
your reports, William Chan,
Henry Lee, Wong Pui, Gonzales
Sang, Alice Chin and others
were arrested?

Witness: I only gave the name
of William Chan. The only
one of the others mentioned I
knew was Henry Lee, whom I
only got to know in gaol.

Overseas Club

Mr. Kwan: Have you ever
heard of the Overseas Club?

Witness: No.
Mr. Kwan: Did William
Chan tell you he was a member
of the Overseas Club?

Witness: Yes.
Mr. Kwan: When you were ar-
rested in June the reason for
your arrest was that Moriyma
accused you of giving false re-
ports about various persons?

Witness: I gave no reports at
all.

Mr. Kwan: You mentioned in
your evidence today that Ac-
cused told you "I have shot
David Loi. I can shoot you
also. But your smile fascinates
me and I can spare you." You
did not mention this in your evi-
dence in the lower Court. Why
is that so?

Witness: I am repeating
his very words. At the lower
Court I was not given an oppor-
tunity to give any details. I had
to reply to questions put to me.

At this point Mr. de Silva in-
terposed to say that in commit-
tal proceedings the rough proof
from which witness was ques-
tioned was a very short one
and did not detail his statement
in full.

(Continued on Page 6)

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S.S. TAKSANG (No Passengers) to SWATOW 13th April
S.S. WOSANG to SHANGHAI 18th April
S.S. YUENSANG to SINGAPORE 18th April
(& PE NANG if sufficient inducement)

ARRIVALS

S.S. TAKSANG from SWATOW 7th April
S.S. WOSANG from Shanghai 14th April

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S.S. "TSINAN" 2 p.m. 6th April
SAILING TO SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN

S.S. "HANYANG" 4 p.m. 8th April
Via Northern Ports if sufficient inducement.

SAILING TO SWATOW & AMOY

S.S. "KWEIYANG" 11 a.m. 6th April
SAILING TO SINGAPORE

S.S. "FOOCHOW" Noon 6th April
S.S. "KWEIYANG" 15th April
SAILING TO CANTON

S.S. "FATSHAN" 9.00 a.m. 7th April

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Freight and Saloon Passages all lines, please apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Connaught Road, Central, Telephone 30331 (Private exchange)

For Passages other than Saloon to Coast Ports and Singapore,
please apply to:—

Messrs. NAM TAI

127, Des Voeux Road, Central: Telephone 20118

For Freight and Passages other than Saloon by S.S. "FATSHAN",
please apply to:—
THE CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE: Telephone 31116.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE LIMITED.

"Samilday" expected to arrive from Australia on or about
Middle of April.

For particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 30338

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SAILING TO U.K.

"Lycaon" sails for LIVERPOOL via Straits end April.

VESSEL DUE

"Lycaon" from U.K. via Straits Mid April.

For Passage and Freight Particulars,
apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

Telephone: 30338

